THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year).....$10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Sojourners at Watering Places

In want of a good outfit of Imported and Domestic toilet and fancy goods, such as soaps, combs, brushes, sponges, India rubber sponge, &c., pomades, oils, cosmetics and perfumery; Pure Drugs, chemicles, family medicines. Prescriptions carefully compounded and forwarded on short notice by express or mail; fine wines and liquors for medicinal purposes; in fact anything to be found in a first-class drug store. All goods warranted to give satisfaction, and all orders promptly attended to at this, Abel & Co's, Drug Store, 172 Wylie street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Fact.

The large and increasing sale of the *Aromatic Furniture Polish* speaks for the merits of the preparation. Try it and be convinced. Sold only by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market st., sole agent.

Joseph Meyer & Son,

Undertakers, No. 424 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. THS

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

New Brighton, Pa., reopens on Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Mississippi Officials.

Apprentices in the Government Printing Office—The German Schutzenfest—Norfolk and Great Western Railroad—Liberal Offer from an English House—Self-Canceling Stamps.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.

Dent Man Removed.

The District Attorney of Mississippi who was removed from office on Saturday by the President, is one of the leading men in the Dent movement. There are rumors that officials who are neglecting their business and loafing in Washington to make capital for Dent will also be removed.

Colored Apprentices.

Eight apprentices were to-day put at work in the Government Printing Office, two of whom are colored boys. The city printers have apparently about got over their excitement on the negro question, and Superintendent Clapp is master of the situation.

Schutzenfest.

The fourth annual Schutzenfest of Washington began to-day. Delegations are here from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. A great procession paraded through the principal streets this morning, and the German residents of the city welcomed it with flags, banners and flowers. The festival continues till Friday.

Norfolk and Great Western Road.

A representative of an English house interested in the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, has made a proposition to subscribe seven millions in stock to the Norfolk and Great Western Road, and pay ten per cent, at once, so as to control the road from Norfolk to Bristol, and make this latter the last link in a connected line from San Diego to Norfolk. The stockholders of the Norfolk Road have accepted the proposition.

Self-Canceling Stamps.

A committee in the Revenue bureau is about ready to report upon the new self-canceling stamp. Several are under consideration. Among them is the kind adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means upon the recommendation of Speaker Blaine. He was the first who was afterwards ascertained he had filed a caveat for. His claim for the patent has, however, been lately set aside by the Supreme Court here, and the patent was awarded to Fletcher, of New York city. Applications are also pending before Commissioner Delano for the adoption of a patent canceling machine. The principal thing in favor of this machine represented by R. G. Corwin, former business associate of Mr. Delano. The latter has declined to decide, and has referred the matter to a committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.
NEW ISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

In consequence of the spurious issue of ten dollar **greenbacks**, **Secretary Boutwell** has concluded to have a new issue of all the notes, from one to the thousand dollar notes. The plates are now being engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The designs are entirely new. No likeness of any living man will be placed on any note. The engraving of the new issue and printing of the faces and seals of all the denominations will be performed in the Printing and Engraving Bureau, while the backs will be done in New York. There will be every possible caution to prevent frauds, including the taking of impression of electrotype plates.

MOB LAW IN ILLINOIS.

A Desperado Taken from Jail and Hung —Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fight— Three Men Stabbed.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Brief mention has already been made of the killing of Deputy Sheriff Trent, of Tazewell county, Illinois, by a band of horse-thieves, of whom he was in pursuit, and also the wounding of the jailor. The following are the particulars of the killing, the arrest of the supposed murderers, and what followed their arrest: The horse-thieves had been arrested, but their attorney succeeded in releasing them on the ground that no warrant had been issued. Subsequent papers, Deputy Sheriff Henry Pratt, with three others, among whom was the jailor, stated after the men. This was on Friday morning. Between eight and ten o'clock at night they met three men on the road, who looked suspicious. Upon their refusal to halt, the sheriff and party fired, using every shot. When they closed the desperados fired; the first volley killed deputy Sheriff Pratt, almost instantly, and seriously injured the jailor. The thieves succeeded in escaping and the party returned home. When the facts were known the wildest excitement prevailed at Pekin, and next morning Marshal Stone, with fifty citizen volunteers, armed to the teeth, set out to capture the villains. They scoured the whole country, and found six men who could not give a good account of themselves. These were brought to Pekin and put in jail. The excitement was now at its fever heat. Men from all parts of the country came pouring into Pekin, swearing vengeance. A mob was soon raised, composed of from five hundred to eight hundred men, and containing leading citizens of Pekin and Delavan. The throng surrounded the jail and demanded the prisoners. Not getting them, they threatened to force the jail. Nothing, however, was done until late at night, when the crowd increased. The clamor was kept up until three o'clock Sunday morning, the doors of the jail were broken down and the mob rushed into the building and demanded that the keys of the cell where the ringleader, Bill Berry, was confined. The sheriff refused, when a battering ram was procured who beat down the iron door of the cell. Here a desperate hand to hand encounter took place between the doomed man and the crazed mob. In the melee three men were stabbed by Berry, one it is thought fatally. Several shots was fired at him, one passing through his head. He was finally overcome and dragged to the nearest tree and lynched, where his body hung until daylight. The excitement is by no means allayed, and the populace still thirst for blood. Officers are still in pursuit of another man, who is supposed to have shot Pratt. When he is taken a repetition of the above may be expected.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Base Ball Match—Democratic Senatorial Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., August 2, 1869.

The Central city base ball club, of Syracuse, N. Y., **played the Independents of this city today. The game resulted in favor of the Independents by the following score:**

Central City.....1-1-0-1-1-3-0-4-1—Total, 12
Independents.....7-0-1-0-3-5-2-2-8—Total, 28

The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth Senatorial Districts met here to-day, and nominated **E. S. Frephet, of Ashland county, for State Senator, on the first ballot.**

A Balloon Ascension at Wooster.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WOOSTER, O., August 2, 1869.

Jacob Seeris', of this city, made a balloon ascension from the city gas works this afternoon at three o'clock. The balloon was built by Professor John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa., the celebrated aeronaut. It was Seeris's first ascension. **The balloon rose magnificently**, and he displayed great courage and coolness in its management. In passing Orrville he discovered that the valve was deranged. In attempting to land he was dragged through a field. The balloon became unmanageable, and in top fences and uprooted the growing corn. To avoid being entangled in a tree top he jumped out of the car. The balloon flew away. It was last seen passing Lawrence, Massillon and Canton.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., August 2, 1869.

Boats down to-day: R. R. Hudson, at 10 A. M., and Telegraph at 12 M. Up: Kenton, at 5 P. M. River falling. Clear and pleasant. H.

Suit has been commenced in Chicago by Mrs. Julia Newberry, widow of the late Walter L. Newberry, who died in December, 1868, at sea, to break the will of the deceased, on the ground of injustice to herself and deprivation of rights of dower. The estate left by deceased is now valued at three millions of dollars, and by the law of Illinois the widow is entitled to one-third. Instead of that she will leave but ten thousand dollars a year, and the homestead. The case may be regarded as one of great magnitude.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1869. NO. 275.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for July.

Decrease During the Month $7,435,744.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The following is a summary of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$2,107,931,300 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	64,819,000 00
Debt bearing no interest	425,872,839 12
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,790,055 64
Total debt principal outstanding	$2,603,401,215 76
Accrued interest to date and coupons due, not presented for payment	33,718,522 08
Total debt, principal and interest	$2,637,122,738 84
Amount in Treasury—coin, belonging to the Government	$ 66,005,770 92
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding	58,725,810 00
Currency	21,381,651 29
Sinking fund in United States coin, interest bond; and interest collected and accrued thereon	118,121,479 07
Other United States coin, United States interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	15,110,390 00
Total	$ 453,596,002 28
Amount of the public debt less cash in sinking fund and purchased bonds in Treasury	$2,481,568,736 29
Amount of public debt less cash and sinking fund in Treasury on the 1st of July	$2,480,092,489 58

Decrease of the public debt during the past month.....$ 7,435,744 29
Decrease since March 1st, 1869.....$ 49,806,524 72

The reduction would have been larger had not the Government advanced to the Pacific Railroad during the month interest on their bonds to the amount of $1,536,891, and paid on the last day of the month an unusually large number of drafts, to the amount of more than two and a half millions of dollars.

The warrants drawn by the Treasury during July were:

For the War Department	$ 7,183,691
Navy Department	2,036,193
Interior Department	1,085,714
Miscellaneous	6,302,775
Total	$16,588,333

The above statement does not include amounts paid out on account of the public debt. Over fourteen millions dollars were paid out during the month on account of interest alone.

CUBA.

ATTACK ON PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Successful Raid of Negro Insurgents—Great Dearth of Provisions—Attack to be Made on Santiago de Cuba—Belligerent Rights.

HAVANA, July 31.—It is reported that two slavers landed in Cinco Villas district, on account of Zulueta Marino.

On Wednesday last 5,000 negro insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, making a general raid through the city. The Spanish troops to the number of 3,000 men attacked them. A severe struggle ensued, in which the ground was contested inch by inch. The insurgents fought in perfect order, having achieved the object for which they made the raid. They captured and destroyed provisions valued at $20,000, and made good their retreat. The Spanish loss is not give any estimate of the patriot loss. Thirty-four wounded of their army were taken to the barracks.

There is a great dearth of provisions, and consequently great misery.

At Santiago de Cuba, on the 26th, the Spanish troops attacked the insurgents during the fortified plantations for some time past, defeated the Spanish Colonists organized to meet them. Colonel Camaro, commanding the Spanish forces, was wounded. The expedition was sempt to attack Santiago de Cuba. It is stated that as soon as preparations are completed, the Spanish troops will attack Santiago de Cuba.

The negro militia that made a raid upon Puerto Principe, enabled a number of families to escape from the Spaniards. The investment of Puerto Principe is complete.

Mr. Ferguson, long imprisoned at Manzanillo, has obtained his release. A number of political prisoners have also been released in consequence of certain correspondence having been intercepted. More are expected to be released.

The sale of confiscated property takes place at auction. It is suggested that the police make a registration of the slaves owned by the disloyal masters. Most things are unprocurable from the interior. The *Insurgents* are increasing in numbers and spirits.

NEW YORK, August 2—The *Herald* says: It has been rumored in Washington that belligerent rights would be accorded to Cubans by our Government within ten days, and bets is that offer were offered. The rumor has no foundation, however, as Cuban questions have not been before the Cabinet for at least three week.

HAVANA, August 2.—Mr. Valtz, a relative of the American Consul at Sagua la Grande, has been arrested and sent to Havana. Four hundred cases of arms were found in the Spanish merchant steamer Barcelona for Nuevitas. The same men composed a portion of the last Spanish expedition to Mexico.

Advices from Puerto Principe represent the garrison abundantly supplied with provisions. Eklim shes are reported at Santa Espiritus Villa Clara and Trinidad, in which the Spanish troops were successful.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sunday afternoon two boys named Francis Larkin and Michael Connoly, employed as messengers of the Erie and Atlantic Telegraph Company, were passing over a bridge near Titusville, Pa., when Larkin accidentally fell into the water. Connoly immediately jumped in to rescue him and both were drowned. Their bodies were not recovered until some hours after.

A Richmond dispatch says: Gov. Wells has returned, after a tour through the Northern States. He tells his friends that the general Republican sentiment of the North is adverse to the Walker party, and he hopes that Gen. Canby will not insult his proclamation and nominations. The penalty for contempt of Congress is in session, when the matter can be brought before that body, and his friends can be retained in office.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sunday night, at 7:45 o'clock, a meteor of unusual size and brilliancy was observed to shoot from the northeast to the southwest, emitting sparks of fire.

Two convicts in the Auburn Prison, New York, escaped on Saturday by the regular code, on Friday morning. The weapons were knives, and the scene was the ice house. Both men were wounded, but not dangerously.

At the Commencement at the Baptist University, at Lewisburg, Pa., last week, sixteen young ladies and fifteen young gentlemen received their graduating tablet in honor of the alumni who fell during the war was appropriately dedicated. The oration was delivered in prayer was made by President Loomis, Professor Robert Lowry, Hon. James Moore, of St. Louis, Rev. G. D. Boardman, of Chicago.

A fight occurred in one of the western suburbs of St. Louis, on Sunday afternoon, between a party of river men, who were taking a drive, and some rowdies, in which the latter were worsted in the encounter. The rowdies returned to the carriage. During the row Sherman Thurston, the pugilist, and some friends drove up, and Taurston commanding silence, the party who had recently assaulted, and knocked three of his assailants down, when he was shot, one ball entering the rear, severing a portion of the ear away, once in the cheek, the ball passing through the mouth, and one, the fatal shot, entering the back of the bone. Thurston's injuries are not of a fatal character.

At the Sherman House, Chicago, yesterday afternoon, William Dunham, aged about eight years, son of Wm. P. Vandeusen, banker, of that city, fell through a skylight directly over the main stairway, and was instantly killed. The accident was witnessed by the ladies' attendance, striking on the railing near the foot of the lower flight, and from there was thrown on to the marble pavement, breaking his skull and arm, and fracturing the head in a fearful manner. When taken up life was extinct. His parents were highly respectable residents of the city.

Deputy Sheriff Griggs, who was wounded in the late anti-rent trouble at East Greenbush, New York, died at his residence at Sand Lake yesterday.

The Chicago commercial excursion party reached Omaha yesterday morning, having with them as guests the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, who joined the party at Promontory. On reaching Omaha the party paid a formal visit to Gov. Chase, Hamilton, the new Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Col. Hammond was addressed by Mr. Richardson, of the company, and Hamilton made a reply, in which he said that the public should have no cause to complain of the management of the road. The party left Omaha last night and will reach home this afternoon.

A young man named George Deming, belonging at Scotch Bend, Indiana, was fatally poisoned in Chicago on Saturday, by the carelessness of a druggist, who gave him aconite for lumbago instead of the emandeplasm in summer complaint. He died at the Briggs House an hour after taking the dose.

Henry Brayton, *alias* H. Braughton, the express robber of Pacific City, Iowa, was arrested in Milwaukee Saturday, and the $10,000 recovered.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad will be sold on the fourth of September, at the Manchester depot, under a writ of *feri facias*, issued by the Court of Chancery, at the suit of Charles J. Hendrickson and Stewart Brown, complainants, whoare holders of mortgages.

The anniversary of the release of the slaves in the West India Islands was celebrated on Sunday in the African church on Tenth street, N. York.

There were two large fires in New York on Sunday. One at Schiede's tobacco factory, No. 75 Bowery, caused a loss of $50,000, fully insured; the other at No. 401 First avenue, the loss amounting to $50,000, shared by Messrs. Piton, Stearns and Benctelen.

The textile fabric exposition at Cincinnati opens formally this morning at Pike's Music Hall. Gov. Hays, on the part of the State, and Mayor Torrence, on the part of the city, will welcome the visitors. Judge Bellamy Storer will deliver an address. Samples from two hundred exhibitors have arrived. Ohio and Georgia are most largely represented. There are some samples from the East, Wisconsin and the Northwest are least represented. The South has contributed largely. Ira F. Bowen, with the Chicago commercial party, and two Chinamen, will be there Wednesday, which will be the great day. A banquet closes the affair Thursday night.

One of the rooms of a Long Branch hotel was robbed of $8,000 worth of diamonds Saturday. The thieves were arrested and the property recovered.

Patrick McCann tried to drown a young lady named Miss Ettie Wade while bathing at Coney Island Sunday, because she repulsed an attempt at indecent liberties. He was arrested.

The late John A. Roebling's will gives his business manager $20,000; the Trenton Children's Home $15,000; the Trenton Widows' Home $15,000; his widow $100,000, and each of his children $100,000.

Jacob Willis, a clerk in Carhart, Whitford & Co's clothing establishment, New York, has been committed for trial for stealing large quantities of goods from his employers.

It is reported that the yacht Henrietta has been seized by the revenue officers on suspicion of connection with the Cuban filibusters.

Jas. Carr, convicted last winter of intent to pass counterfeit money, has been pardoned by the President, at the recommendation of the District Attorney and jury.

It is stated that Henry Keepleft to his wife and daughter two million of Northwestern stock, with instructions not to sell; that it would pay better than any investment that could be made.

The tailors' strike in New York continues. The manufacturing tailors have determined to side with the shop hands. Two or three firms were expected to yield to the advanced wages.

The negroes celebrated emancipation day by a grand procession of their various societies through the streets of Jeffersonville, Ind. A negro named Wm. Bowman, who was acting as marshal of a procession, fell dead from his horse.

The funeral of Hon. Isaac Toucey took place yesterday afternoon in Hartford, Conn.

The internal revenue receipts at New Orleans for the past three months show an increase over the same time last year of $155,000.

Peter Kerr was drowned at Long Branch yesterday, while bathing.

A man named W. Sterling, owner of a trading boat was murdered at Council Bend, Crittenden county, Ark., Saturday night, by a party of negroes led by a white man.

The ship Pauline David, of Liverpool, was burned yesterday at New Orleans.

Wm. Cook and Hubert Hunt, of Covington, Ky., quarreled yesterday about a dollar and a half, when the latter was stabbed and mortally wounded.

The village of Moor's Flat, Nevada county, Cal., was destroyed by fire July 31st. Loss $100,000.

The explosion of an oxygen gas holder at Niblo's Theater last evening, during the representation of Arrah-na-Pogue, created some excitement, but occasioned no damage.

Several boys were severely, and two, named Samuel Thompson and Bernard Cerson, probably fatally injured, last evening, by the sudden toppling of a wall at the corner of Rector street and Trinity Place, New York.

CITY MATTERS.

A SHOWMAN COMES TO GRIEF.

He Gives an Exhibition in Ohio and is Arrested in Pittsburgh.

Some three weeks since a man professing to be a contortionist, juggler, etc., made his appearance in Tiltonville, a small town about a mile from Portland, Ohio, and gave out that he would perform an exhibition of his wonderful feats in the school house in that place. The use of the school house was secured for two or three evenings, and the juggler, who had not provided hand bills, procured three or four reams of wrapping paper, had it cut in strips and posted it on barns, fences, bridges and every available place within a radius of five miles of Tiltonville. On these slips of paper he wrote in bold letters the time of his exhibition. In the meantime the performer had secured boarding at the house of a widow named Mrs. M. Duncan, at Tiltonville, and every accommodation and facility was shown him. On the first night of the exhibition it passed off very pleasantly, until towards the last. While a stem was being balanced by the principal performer by two stalwart men with sledge hammers, a piece rolled off and injured the juggler's hand so badly that the balance of the performance for both nights was abandoned. It was noised abroad that he was unable to appear that evening, and of course nobody visited the house. On the night and the next evening and evening for the most part it his boarding house, a number of persons called to inquire if indications were favorable for the complete recovery of the promises. Some time during the night or early the next morning, Mrs. Duncan discovered until the dawn of the following morning awakened her husband, a Committee of Mrs. Duncan ascertained that a new suit of clothes, a pair of boots, and a revolver, all belonging to him, were missing, and he ascertained at once that the juggler, whose presence had been for two years of age. His body was found on Monday morning, but the body of Mrs. Stone had not been recovered at last accounts. Mr. Stone is a married man and his wife was a most estimable woman. He left behind him in the midst of the entire community in his sad bereavement.

Committee Meetings.

The Committee of City Councils on Fire Engines and Hose met last evening in the Water Commissioners' rooms, and after allowing the usual warrants approved the four ply hose of the New York Belting Company, and appointed a committee to receive and test the same from the Fire Department of Pittsburgh.

The Police Committee met last evening in the Mayor's private parlor and approved the pay roll, which is for the month of July, and the report of business at the Mayor's office during the past six months, which was published yesterday.

THE WAR ON ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLERS.—Chief of Police Hague yesterday made information before Mayor Brush, against the following tavern keepers for selling on Sunday contrary to act of Assembly: Greenwood; against John Cochran for selling without a license, and against Cochran for selling on Sunday. Mr. Ross enbach, druggist, on Smithfield street near Sixth avenue, for selling alcohol on Sunday. On Monday evening will be had in all the cases, within four days.

TERRIBLE FALL.—During the festival of the colored people at Lafayette Hall last evening, in commemoration of the emancipation in the United States, a colored man named Robert Brown, of Elizabeth, fell from the third story of the building to the pavement beneath. He was picked up and taken to the hospital, where he only received a cut under the lip and on the chin. He was conveyed to Dr. King & Lecompte's office, where his injuries were attended to, from whence he was removed to George Massey's residence in the Seventh ward. His injuries are not fatal.

ACCEPTED.—Henry Best has accepted the challenge of Wm. Haley, noticed yesterday, and has covered Haley's forfeit of twenty-five dollars with John W. Pittock. The race will take place over the same course that Hamill and Coulter row over on Saturday.

ELECTION FOR COUNCILMAN.—An election will be held in the First ward, Allegheny, today for a member of Select Council.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Project for a Cable from Scotland to Quebec—International Exhibition of Fine Arts, &c., in 1871 —Great Meeting in Limerick in Favor of the Release of Fenian Prisoners—The Proposed Reforms in France—The Draught of the Senatus Consultum Completed—Interesting News from South America—Rebellion in British India.

Another Cable Projected.

LONDON, August 2.—A company is organizing to lay a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of the Orkneys and Faroe Islands to Quebec. When completed the whole line will probably be furnished by the Postoffice Department.

International Exhibitions.

The Commissioners of the World's Fair of 1851 have issued a prospectus for an international exhibition of fine arts, industrial and scientific inventions in 1871.

Demonstration in Limerick.

DUBLIN, August 2.—A great demonstration was made in Limerick yesterday in behalf of the releasing of the Fenian prisoners. Twenty thousand marched in the procession with bands and banners, and an open air meeting was held and addressed by various speakers. A letter to Mr. Gladstone was adopted, demanding the release of Fenians now in prison. The proceeding were most enthusiastic, but the police were present, refusing to allow any disturbance of the peace.

The Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, August 2.—The leading provisions of the *Senatus Consultum* now being prepared by the government bid fair to realize the idea of the Imperial message to the Corps Legislatif. The right of Parliamentary initative will be unconditionally granted; the power of the Council of State to veto amendments to projects of law will be abolished; the Senate will specify objections made by the Corps to the clause of a bill, and state the terms of the amendment to which they will be entitled to propose the order of the day, the government reserving the right to refer such orders to a committee. The decree will dwell on the difficulties of transforming a personal government into a liberal empire, and will lay stress on the principle of ministerial responsibility.

PARIS, August 2, Evening.—The draught of the *Senatus Consultum* has been completed. It gives to the Emperor and Corps Legislatif the initiative in making laws. Cabinet Ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif. The sittings of the Senate are to be public. Each body is to make its own internal regulations. The members of both Chambers have the right to address interpellations by means of written questions. No amendment to a law is to be adopted unless it has been previously referred to a Committee charged with the duty of examining the project, and of communicating it to the Government. If the latter does not accept it, the Council of State will advise the Corps, which will then pronounce upon the question. The annual budget is to be submitted by chapters or by articles. Modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties are to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose.

South America.

LISBON, August 2.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings further news from the seat of war in Paraguay was interesting, but the operations were indecisive. The rear guard of Gen. Barrito's column were driven in by the Allies, while the latter made an abortive attempt to cross the Tebicuary and march on Villa Rica, and it was supposed they had been taken prisoners by the Paraguayan army. Gen. Osorio is said to be in command of the allied camp, having lost only ten men. Lopez, however, succeeded in recovering a number of non-combatant Paraguayans which he has impressed into his service. The allied camp, but was unable to follow up his success on the Tebicuary. The covered nature of the position held by Lopez in the mountains had so far protected the allies from making a successful reconnoissance. The yellow fever in Paraguay continued. The Argentine Republic has proclaimed its neutrality in the quarrel.

Rebellion in British India.

LONDON, August 2.—Dispatches from Bombay report that a nephew of Shere Ali, Ameer of Cabool, has been appointed to a share of the army regulations. He was captured with his two brothers and sent to British territory. The Indian Government will keep them at Lapere.

LONDON, August 2.—Mr. Gladstone, whose health is much improved, attended the sitting of the House of Commons this afternoon, and was greeted on his appearance.

Mr. Forlescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the House that during the recess the Government would consider the desirability of purchasing railroads in Ireland.

Commemorative Exhibition.

FLORENCE, August 2.—The International Exhibition is to be held at Turin, in 1872, to commemorate the completion of the Mt. Cenis tunnel.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, August 2, Evening.—United States 5-20 bonds closed active at 88½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 2.—Bourse buoyant; rentes 72 francs 75 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, August 2, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and firm for ordinary on spot, and 150 francs for low middlings afloat.

KENTUCKY.

The Election Yesterday—Democratic Majority in the State from 10,000 to 15,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The election in this city did not pass off as quietly as is usually the custom. There were several political rows, wherein fire-arms were used, but fortunately no life was sacrificed. James W. Tate, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, has a majority over his Radical opponent, R. Ramsey Wing, in this city, of 5,093. Tate's majority in the State is overwhelming, and will probably average 40,000 to 45,000. All the Democratic candidates for the Legislature from Louisville and Jefferson county are elected by handsome majority. Returns from various sections of the State indicate the election of a majority of Democratic Legislative candidates. There will be about fifteen to twenty Republicans elected to the Legislature. The new charter for the city of Louisville was carried by 2,385 majority. The people also voted by a large majority to give themselves $60,000 towards the construction of a railroad to connect Louisville with Nashville and Bowling Green, Ky. Mr. Benoni Piggden, the present incumbent, was re-elected Police Commissioner. Mr. Washington Lexington, the people voted in favor of the amount asked to aid in building the Bardstown and Louisville railroad, and Mr. Rowland.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Covington, Kentucky, elected the citizens' ticket for municipal officers to-day, with the exception of three, who were defeated. The citizens' ticket is supported by Republicans and disaffected Democrats. The vote polled was about the majority of one hundred and thirty. Kenton county sends to the State Senate Caldwell, Democrat, and Furbee and Wolff, all Democrats. Campbell county goes probably Republican, owing to the two sets of Democratic candidates. The Republicans probably elected Wightson to the Senate. Miller and Holt to the House.

President Grant and a large party yesterday proceeded by invitation to the residence of Robert Campbell, President of the Brickburg Land Improvement Company, at Brickburg, N. J., where the President was accorded a hearty welcome by the citizens, and after partaking of a collation was presented with a purse of $1000, which was thankfully accepted. The President visits Hon. Hamilton Fish at his home on the Hudson in a few days. Before proceeding to the Catskill mountains and Saratoga, Secretary Robeson is at Long Branch.

An immense mass meeting of citizens was held last evening in Tammany Hall, New York, under the auspices of the Tammany Society, to protest against the conduct of the Government in failing to afford protection to American citizens in Cuba, and Cuban sympathy. Hall presided. Resolutions were adopted, and a committee delivered by Gen. Greenwood, District Attorney Garvin, and others.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 2, 10 P. M.

At the open board very little was done in the grain market. Spring wheat sold at 93c for August, and 94c for September. Corn sold at 71½c for August, closing weak. Nothing done in the evening.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 2.—Flour steady; sales 200 bbls; receipts 1,000 bbls; shipments 1,000 bbls to Canada at 8 75. Wheat quiet and unsettled, closing firm; sales 5,000 bushels; receipts 4,000 bushels; shipments 7,500 do. No. 2 Chicago at 2l 43; 15,000 do No. 2 Milwaukee at 2l 48; 7,000 do No. 1 Milwaukee at 2l 53; 20,000 bushels Canada at 2l 48. Corn dull; sales 7,000 bushels Racine at 86c; receipts 4,000 bushels; shipments 1,000 bushels western at 70c. Other articles dull and unchanged. Provisions dull. Lard nominal at 20@20½c. Highwines held at about 21 07.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 2.—The market for beeves is exciting. Receipts about 2,000; number only 2,200 more than last week, and the attendance of buyers moderate. Holders are asking last Monday's prices with the advance of second line weight for such as were superior to that day. Only eight car loads were offered, and these animals destined to the block, which was 25@50 per 100 lbs above last week.

The decline quoted in the Market for sheep steady with a shade better. Lambs dull and weak.

Hogs—Receipts light, with a good demand for Hogs—Receipts light, with a good demand for heavy. Market closing dull; sales 400 head; heavy, 8½@8½c for; heavy common $10 75.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 2.—Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25 for red; $1 30@1 40 for amber, and $1 75@1 80 for white. Corn dull at 70@75c. Flour $7 00@7 50 for choicest brands.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Cotton nominal; middling 32½c; sales 10 bales; sugar quiet; common to prime 10@c. Molasses nominal; prime fermenting 66@6c.

OHIO PRESBYTERY.

TRIAL OF REV. S. P. LINN.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE TRIAL CONCLUDED.

Mr. Linn is Acquitted, but Slightly Cautioned—Mr. Linn's Speech —Argument of Dr. McKinney— Secret Session Last Evening.

Morning Session.

Sometime before the hour fixed for meeting (half-past nine) the room was filled with spectators and the members were all in their seats, and great interest was depicted on every countenance.

THE CHAIRS AGAIN.

Dr. Scovel stated that he wished to call attention to the chairs again. As there was no testimony to be taken he hoped the audience would clear the aisle, and as far as possible occupy chairs, for by this arrangement all would be able to hear what was said, and it would add greatly to the comfort of those in front.

Prayer was offered by the Moderator.

The Clerk had not yet arrived and on motion of Rev. Mr. McIlwaine the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and Rev. Mr. Wotring was appointed Clerk *pro tem*.

Mr. Linn—Mr. Moderator and the Court: Before entering upon the defense this morning, I desire with the permission of the Moderator and the Court, to ask the counsel on the opposite side to state to the Presbytery the points in his case. In opening the prosecution he made no reference whatever to what the prosecution expected to establish, and even yet it seems remarkable to me that it has not yet been indicated to the Court, reference, public address, or in any way expect to claim a verdict. Now, Mr. Moderator, I make this request for the following reasons:

First—It is generally customary in all courts that this should be done, especially, when there is to be but one argument on the side of the prosecution.

Secondly, it is certainly due to the accused that this should be done as is common in other courts, and I might refer to Scripture as a good precedent. I therefore ask, Mr. Moderator, that Mr. McKinney, as counsel for the prosecutor, judge and jury, be requested to make known to me and the Court what points they expect to establish.

Dr. McKinney—With the leave of this Court I will do so cheerfully.

The Moderator—The Moderator has no authority.

Dr. McKinney—I hope that Mr. Linn will remind me if he wishes this.

Mr. Linn—I wish to make the matter perfectly plain. I would not have asked this had not Dr. McKinney himself, and I feel relieved that he stated it, for I think it is proper that it should be done, and not Dr. McKinney approached me on Saturday and told me that I must put on my mail; that he expected to speak sharply. It excited my mind, and as these points have not been indicated to me, I wish to hear them stated. I cannot understand why a brother minister of the gospel, even in a prosecution of this kind, should come to me and tell me that I must put on my mail, that he intended to speak sharply. Of course I expect Dr. McKinney will urge the case for the prosecution as forcibly as possible, but I expect that the court will hold him to the testimony and the facts, as I do not think it proper that he should be permitted to quote what the evidence in testimony would be, and then base his argument upon it. No, a law is to be adopted unless it has been previously referred to a Committee charged with the duty of examining the project, and of communicating it to the Government. If the latter does not accept it, the Council of State will advise the Corps, which will then pronounce upon the question. The annual budget is to be submitted by chapters or by articles. Modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties are to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose.

South America.

LISBON, August 2.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings further news from the seat of war in Paraguay was interesting, but the operations were indecisive. The rear guard of Gen. Barrito's column were driven in by the Allies, while the latter made an abortive attempt to cross the Tebicuary and march on Villa Rica, and it was supposed they had been taken prisoners by the Paraguayan army. Gen. Osorio is said to be in command of the allied camp, having lost only ten men. Lopez, however, succeeded in recovering a number of non-combatant Paraguayans which he has impressed into his service. The allied camp, but was unable to follow up his success on the Tebicuary. The covered nature of the position held by Lopez in the mountains had so far protected the allies from making a successful reconnoissance. The yellow fever in Paraguay continued. The Argentine Republic has proclaimed its neutrality in the quarrel.

Rebellion in British India.

LONDON, August 2.—Dispatches from Bombay report that a nephew of Shere Ali, Ameer of Cabool, has been appointed to a share of the army regulations. He was captured with his two brothers and sent to British territory. The Indian Government will keep them at Lapere.

LONDON, August 2.—Mr. Gladstone, whose health is much improved, attended the sitting of the House of Commons this afternoon, and was greeted on his appearance.

Mr. Forlescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the House that during the recess the Government would consider the desirability of purchasing railroads in Ireland.

Commemorative Exhibition.

FLORENCE, August 2.—The International Exhibition is to be held at Turin, in 1872, to commemorate the completion of the Mt. Cenis tunnel.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, August 2, Evening.—United States 5-20 bonds closed active at 88½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 2.—Bourse buoyant; rentes 72 francs 75 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, August 2, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and firm for ordinary on spot, and 150 francs for low middlings afloat.

KENTUCKY.

The Election Yesterday—Democratic Majority in the State from 10,000 to 15,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The election in this city did not pass off as quietly as is usually the custom. There were several political rows, wherein fire-arms were used, but fortunately no life was sacrificed. James W. Tate, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, has a majority over his Radical opponent, R. Ramsey Wing, in this city, of 5,093. Tate's majority in the State is overwhelming, and will probably average 40,000 to 45,000. All the Democratic candidates for the Legislature from Louisville and Jefferson county are elected by handsome majority. Returns from various sections of the State indicate the election of a majority of Democratic Legislative candidates. There will be about fifteen to twenty Republicans elected to the Legislature. The new charter for the city of Louisville was carried by 2,385 majority. The people also voted by a large majority to give themselves $60,000 towards the construction of a railroad to connect Louisville with Nashville and Bowling Green, Ky. Mr. Benoni Piggden, the present incumbent, was re-elected Police Commissioner. Mr. Washington Lexington, the people voted in favor of the amount asked to aid in building the Bardstown and Louisville railroad, and Mr. Rowland.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Covington, Kentucky, elected the citiz

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

It really seems to be a fact that Empress Eugenie intends to visit this country next season, and has already made the requisite arrangements at Saratoga. A whole year of waiting and preparing is a dismal prospect. There is one advantage, however; it gives Miss Flora McFlimsey and all her tribe time to get something to wear. And see if they don't improve it, too!

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Central will shortly put on a through train between New York and St. Louis via Allentown, Pittsburgh and Chicago, to be run in thirty-nine hours. On some portions of the route—for instance, the Fort Wayne division—the speed will not be far from forty-five miles an hour. Other routes, if they expect to compete, must be stirring. It is clear that the Pennsylvania Central intends to lead off boldly.

The abolition of the Income Tax is resisted, in some quarters, on the ground that it would render Free Trade impracticable. No one can fail to see that just here comes up *the* question: which shall we tax, ourselves or foreigners, who, with cheap *labor* and cheap capital at their command, bring their manufactures into our market? The Government must have a certain revenue. If tariff duties are abolished, between one and two hundred millions derived from that source will have to be transferred directly upon ourselves, although we are already bending under the weight of taxation. Far wiser would it be to abolish the Income Tax, and, as far as possible, make it up by increasing the tariff duties, which is a tax borne almost wholly by our foreign competitors. We are glad to see this discussion and the question brought fairly before the people—whom shall we relieve from taxation, ourselves or foreign competitors trading in our markets?

Since January, 1868, in eighteen months, the number of National Banks in the United States, in actual operation, has declined from 1,642 to 1,620. The principal reason for the reduction, rather than increase of State banks, is the easier taxation under State laws. By the United States law these banks pay a tax upon their deposits—a tax for taking care of other people's money; while under the bank laws of the principal States this tax was never levied, a tax upon bank capital being considered as sufficient. While the number of National banks has decreased in the past year and a half $2,389,000, the surplus or undivided profits have increased $24,045,000, and now amount to $126,000,000, or an average of about thirty per cent. upon the capital paid in, which indicates a profitable business under the United States law. The national bank circulation at this time is $292,000,000, or about seven dollars per head of the whole population. The gross deposits are $720,000,000, which, deducting the exchanges, would give net deposits of about six hundred millions. The gross investments of the national banks of the Union, on which they draw interest, are one thousand one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, on a combined working capital and profits of five hundred and forty-eight millions, or more than one hundred and fifty per cent. beyond their capital paid in. This is another fact demonstrating the profitable character of national banking.

COMPOUNDING FELONY.

Compounding felony is becoming almost a licensed crime on the part of banking corporations, when through their own carelessness or the extraordinary ingenuity of the burglar, they are robbed of immense sums of money. The robbery of a Philadelphia Savings Bank more than a month ago, and the payment of a large sum to the burglars, and their confederates the detectives, to secure the return of the stolen property, is a case in point. The rogues concerned in the burglary went scot free, although they must have been known to the police. As a consequence, such robberies are becoming quite common, and almost invariably a compromise with the thieves is effected through the intervention of the police. The police and the unofficial scoundrels secure a handsome figure, while the bank is glad to get back its property minus a few thousands, but, as some sort a recompense, avoiding the troubles of a prosecution in the Criminal Courts. The Ocean Bank in New York, it is publicly announced, has opened negotiations with the burglars who lately abstracted a large amount of securities from that institution. The burglars sent an intimation, in all probability through the police, to the President that they were "open to a trade," and the bank authorities offered two thousand dollars; but the burglars, it is said, responded that they were surprised to see so low an estimate placed on the property in their possession. This leaves a hitch, but it will soon be arranged, and the terms of the burglars accepted. It has become a mark in New York that the business of burglary, under the "compromise" system, is as safe as the ordinary run of operations in Wall street. Once get away with the plunder for a few days, and the danger of arrest is pretty well over, and timid bank detectives will clutch at any means of recovering a part of their stolen securities. Of course the law makes it a crime to compound felonies in this way, but that don't seem to make any difference with the high class of offenders who practice the system. They are so eminently respectable that they are as safe from prosecution as the burglars and their friends, the police, notwithstanding the crime of compounding felony is more dangerous to the morals of society than many offenses that consign the perpetrator to the Penitentiary. One of the greatest evils from this system, that has mainly grown up with the robbery of large banking houses, is the demoralization of the police consequent upon it. It becomes their interest not to hunt up criminals that they may be punished and the public protected, but that the banks may get back a portion of the plunder, the burglars escape with a handsome "compromise" fund, and of course the receipt by themselves of a valuable consideration for their part of the "arrangement." Its inevitable tendency is to make the police the confederates of thieves, and interest them in the success of the burglarious operations, which form the basis of the subsequent negotiations and allowances.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

At this season of the year it requires the greatest caution in the observance of dietetic and sanitary regulations, in order to preserve the health and vigor of the system. There are few persons who, in the midsummer months, do not suffer more or less from the diseases and derangements incident to the season. It is impossible to lay down a series of rules which will meet every individual case, but there are certain general regulations the observance of which is safe at all times. People are so constituted that they do not agree in their tastes, and the same articles of food have almost opposite effects upon different individuals. This fact is embodied in the homely saying—"What is one man's meat is another man's poison." There is no fruit, for instance, so universally harmless and beneficial as the apple; yet we have known persons who dare not eat an apple, as the most serious derangements of the system were sure to follow. So it is through the whole list of fruits, vegetables and meats. Each individual, who has arrived at the proper age, ought to be able to decide for himself what is harmless and what injurious—or, in common parlance, what "agrees with the system," and what does not. Having ascertained this, he should confine himself to that which is agreeable, and discard everything belonging to the hurtful class. Then, excesses in eating and drinking—overloading the stomach with agreeable food—ought to be carefully avoided. "Too much of a *good* thing" may prove as pernicious as any article positively *bad*. "Be temperate in all things," is an injunction always applicable, but especially so in the dog days. Nine-tenths of the sickness of the present day results from reckless disregard of the plainest hygienic rules.

Parents who are careless in regard to their diet, pay but little attention to that of their children, and perhaps as many of the latter die from parental neglect as from all other causes combined. We do not mean neglect while in sickness, but that neglect which brings sickness upon them. Improper diet, neglect of the bath, exposure to extremes of heat and cold, and insufficient ventilation of sleeping apartments, bring disease and death to many families. There is a good deal of ignorance on these subjects among the masses, but thousands of parents have more knowledge in regard to them than they are willing to give practical effect to. Their time is too much occupied in business or pleasure, and their children are either left to take care of themselves, or, what is equally as bad, committed to the hands of indifferent servants. When sickness comes, they are too ready to attribute it to any cause other than their own neglect of the plainest laws of our nature. Dietetic regulations should be enforced habitually, in winter as in summer; and not spasmodically, as when epidemic or contagious diseases threaten the community. If hygienic rules are observed for a long period of time, the constitution becomes strengthened against disease, and no alarm need be felt in times of panic. On the other hand, those who pay no attention to diet until threatened with the cholera, or some other fearful malady, will derive little benefit from changing their food, or pouring down medicines in the form of preventives. Taking care of the body is an every day work, and one which cannot be neglected with impunity, as the violation of nature's laws is sure to be punished in proportion to the degree of the offense.

All can judge for themselves, in proportion to the knowledge which they have, how far they are neglecting their own health, and the health of their children. If they think they have discharged the full measure of their duties, very good. If not, they should begin to consider their shortcomings, and amend whatever has been amiss. Our responsibilities in this regard are much greater than we are willing to admit or able to realize, and the subject is one upon which too little thought has been bestowed.

Pike's scheme of draining the meadows lying along the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, has been fairly successful. Two thousand acres have been thoroughly drained. A part of the ground thus redeemed has been plowed up, and planted with tobacco, vegetables and cereals, which have grown with wonderful rapidity and produced an excellent crop. Tobacco was planted as an experiment, the yield of which, it is said, is a very fine one. Part of the land was sown with superior grasses, which have prospered exceedingly well. A large number of fine cattle have been turned upon the pasture, which will accommodate five thousand head. It is the purpose of the proprietor when all the improvements upon this property are finished, to turn the greater part of this land into pasture, for the maintenance of cattle, which can thus be delivered in a healthy condition to the New York market.

A large class of advertisers when dull times approach, instead of exercising the usual sagacity exhibited at other seasons, tie an additional knot in their purse strings, withdraw their names from before the public, and then sit down to lament their sad fate and wonder why "so little is going on." This is folly. It may be laid down as an indisputable fact, that if good times it is necessary to advertise to secure business, in dull times it is all the more so. And why? Simply because the fact of advertising at all is proof conclusive that such a course will and does bring business; hence the more one patronizes the press the greater will be his revenue, and the more certain his success. Many men are dependent entirely upon advertising for success. Suppose they were to refuse to advertise at all? "Dull times" would be the inevitable result, and no one would wonder at their failure.

The "gallant Seventh Regiment," New York, have been to Saratoga and back. An account says the hardships of the trip almost equaled their famous Annapolis campaign, which, well intended as it may have been, fills only a very small space in actual history. It is about time to cease talking of the part the Seventh took in the war, unless the object is to excite contempt. Solon Shingle's grandfather "fit into the revolution," and was wounded by a "kick from a mule." Many of the gallant Seventh were ever wounded (while in that regiment) it was in the same manner. The Seventh is a gallant regiment, no doubt; but its honors are chiefly those won in "the piping times of peace."

The folly of making charitable bequests, rather than endowments, to excite contempt, is well illustrated by the case of McMicken of Cincinnati, in contrast to Peabody, Stewart and Peter Cooper. The Cincinnatian two years ago left $800,000 for the purpose of founding a university, and the only result thus far is a squabble. The fact is suggestive, and we give it conspicuously to remind those in our immediate vicinity who contemplate bequests to found institutions of learning and humanity, of the propriety of not waiting but of doing it at once. We hope we may have early opportunities to record the fact that this idea has obtained largely among us.

The essays by Mr. Greeley on Political Economy are being published in the *World's Tribune*, and we are glad to know that in this form an effort is being made to give them a wide circulation in this State. An agent is now in Pittsburgh on this behalf, and we hope that his efforts may be entirely successful. These essays are admirably adapted to the present time, when the Free Traders are making an extraordinary effort to break down Protection. Our business community could not do a greater service to the cause of Protection and their own interest, than by giving Mr. Greeley's essays a wide circulation.

The Washington *Chronicle* probably expresses truly the actual state of the case when it says: Hon. Lewis Dent, an esteemed citizen of Mississippi, is reported as willing to accept the Conservative nomination for Governor against the regular Republican party. Judge Dent proclaims himself a Republican, and it is highly probable that the President would like to see him Governor of Mississippi as the candidate of the regular Republican party. But as the nominee of the President's enemies Judge Dent, cannot, and of course will not, look for the support of the President's friends.

The Pullman car, through to the Pacific, which left New York Saturday, was filled and another might have been. It is believed that if a regular line of these cars could be established between New York and California, many persons, who now prefer to be three weeks in making the transit by sea, would choose instead to make it in one week by rail. Philadelphia being the true termination of the Pacific Road, there seems to be something wrong in starting the through cars from New York. Whose business is it to see that this sort of thing is not carried too far?

Who is Mutchelier? is the all-absorbing question among the Democracy of this State. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* answers as follows: "All we know of interest about the gentleman is this—he is a resident of Easton—we think a railroad friend of Mr. Packer, and closely identified with the New York interests; was once a Whig, if our memory serves us rightly, and is sometimes called 'Bill' for short. He will undoubtedly wish he had never seen a 'bill,' big, little or human, or a McMullin Bill, when his brief career is practically brought to a close two months hence."

A Washington correspondent writes: "You have, of course, seen the new issue of ten-cent fractional currency, the principal feature of which is a vignette of the left hand side of a beautiful female. You have also heard by telegraph that a young lady was dismissed from the Treasury Department a few days since for unbecoming conduct. Well, gossip is putting 'that and that together;' and it is rumored that the vignette bears a striking resemblance to the young lady in question."

Last night Mr. Joseph Jefferson commenced an engagement at Booth's Theater, New York, as "Rip Van Winkle," and John E. Owens at Wallack's as "John Unit." The New York papers congratulate the public on the termination of the burlesque drama, and the advent of a higher order of dramatic talent in American plays, evidenced by the simultaneous appearance of Jefferson and Owens at rival theaters.

Lord Hartington, the British Postmaster General, on Friday last announced that it is the intention of the British Government very soon to take up the question of still further reducing the rates of ocean postage between England and America. This must result in a further step towards the Learned Blacksmith's millennium of penny postage by sea and land. It will help forward, too, the progress of cheap telegraphy.

The celebrity who will next go over the Pacific road is Mr. Colfax. He will go in a Pullman car, which is not much different from some other cars, only it is puffed oftener and more extravagantly. He will be accompanied by his wife, Mr. Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune* and Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield, (Mass.) *Republican*, and their daughters, besides a few other friends, in all a very select and very dead-lead party.

Isaac Toucey is dead! He was one of a class of patriots occasionally to be found in this world, whose living is a certain sense become a benefit to mankind, although an involuntary one—by giving an example to be avoided. Along with the rest of that particular band he did his best to leave treason behind him or which his memory will be very *gouchely* respected. *Tax Nobiscum.*

A party of Chicago paid a visit to the trout streams of Wisconsin, in the neighborhood of Shawanee. As a proof of their success, they carried away with them two thousand eight hundred and sixty-three of the "speckled beauties," and besides that amount the party cooked over two hundred more, making a total of over three thousand trout.

The Jersey peach trade has opened, and the prospect is that the supply will be abundant. The pear and apple yield is of course about half full yet, but a good crop of both fruits is looked for. In Delaware and Maryland the fears of a short crop of peaches are not likely to be realized.

Mr. Greeley has gone to Virginia. Opinions differ whether he has gone to look at some eligible landed property for sale, or take part in the Chase Presidential movement at the White Sulphur Springs.

The introduction of the study of German in the public schools of New York city will be an issue at the next charter election for the choice of school officers.

OBITUARY.

Mrs Hayhurst, of the Pittsburgh School of Design.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It will be sad news to the pupils of our excellent School of Design, to hear of the death of this estimable lady. To some of the officers of the School, this event has not been unexpected, and yet until within a very few days of her decease last week, she cherished the idea of returning to her post in September. It is due to the memory of this admirable lady, as it will be gratifying to all who knew her, to say that Pittsburgh has had very few more thoroughly honest, intelligent, earnest workers for her best interests than she was. Singularly modest and retiring, she had the rare ability of drawing all hearts to her, and inspiring them with her own enthusiasm. To many her sphere may have seemed a very limited one. To those who for years were daily brought under her influence it seemed far different. To open up a nobler field of exertion for woman—one that would be at once elevating and remunerative to them, and at the same time benefit the community and enlarge and improve the educational system of the State—was the aim of her life. Her efforts to do this—most successful, as the writer believes—cost her her life. The energy and tact with which she carried out and enlarged the plans of Mr. Veeder, her admirable predecessor; the enthusiasm and noble purposes with which she inspired the young ladies, taxed her highest energies and met with a rich reward in the consciousness that her efforts were appreciated and successful. If she had been content with this, and had been willing to spare herself as, perhaps, she ought to have done, she might still have been at her post. But some two years ago, when there was so much talk in regard to efforts for young men, she determined to do "what she could" for them too, and was the means of opening the school for an evening class for boys, thus hoping to keep a few, at least, from the theater and other places of unprofitable resort. In the lack of funds of the school for the purpose, she nobly offered to give her services gratuitously. Instead of a few boys, it became a place of resort for earnest young mechanics of the better sort, some of whom came regularly many miles, after a hard day's work, to avail themselves of her instructions, her hints, her suggestions, as to the principles of art. It was this extra labor, this over-taxing of her brain and nervous system which killed her. There are those in this vicinity who feel that their prospect of success in life is in a great degree enhanced by what she did for them. To many her unselfish labor of love for the good of others will never be known. Oh! how many whose resources for usefulness were infinitely greater, will have reason to envy her the reluctantly supply.

I am surprised that the people of Pittsburgh, during this hot weather, have not been visiting the "Fairview Springs" and "Ohio Pile Falls," where excellent accommodations are to be had at large and good hotels at both places.

I make this last suggestion for the benefit of your people, who, if they come, I am sure will thank both you and me forit.

Yours very respectfully, W. B.

STATE NEWS.

The county jail at Mercer is without a single occupant.

Rev. W. T. McAdam, of Mercer, at one time a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twentieth District is about removing to Colorado territory.

Thos. S. Thurston, the aerial navigator, proposes to make a trip in his balloon from Meadville to New York, distance 325 miles, in thirty-six hours.

The reporter getting up the best and fullest account of the proceedings of the State Fair, will receive a premium of fifty dollars—the report to be in readiness thirty days after the exhibition. Here is a chance for some enterprising reporter.

As Mr. Anthony O'Donnell, a miner in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, was coming out of the mines at Johnstown, on Wednesday evening, he was struck on the head by a car going in in which he did not observe, and so severely injured that he died at eleven o'clock that night.

J. K. Hallock, Esq., of Erie, has received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal for this District.

Colonel Dan Rice is building a barn at Girard, which is expected to cost about $6,000. The walls are edged with cut stone, and the structure will be a better one than ninety-nine out of every hundred dwellings.

The Allentown *Daily News* of the 28th inst., says: "Prof. Allen, the 'Lightning Cure' man, who was well known to many of our citizens, is no more. He visited a dentist in Philadelphia one day last week for the purpose of having some of his teeth extracted, and was placed under the influence of chloroform from which he died."

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Erie, was consecrated on Thursday, July 29th, by the Bishop of the Diocese. The Rev. Dr. J. D. Hartzell, D. D., assisted by many clergymen of this and the neighboring Dioceses. The structure is built of Sandusky brown freestone, and is one hundred feet long by sixty feet in width, with a chapel in the rear of about thirty by twenty feet. Its cost was $75,000.

The Dauphin county soldiers' monument, at Harrisburg, is going up gradually. When completed it will be one hundred and fifteen feet high.

On Thursday, on one of the down freight trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the conductor of the train accidentally shot himself while carelessly handling a pistol, of the kind known as the navy size. The ball, a considerable sized one, entered the upper surface of his left hand passed through or between the bones of the foot, from which point it was extracted by the surgeon.

The citizens of Middletown are moving in the matter of introducing water and gas into the borough. The gas works will alone cost $22,000.

Conductor Metzger, of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, stopped his train near Union on Saturday and ejected a negro who refused to leave the ladies' car. The negro then blackguarded the conductor, and the latter stepped off the train to chastise him, but the darkey was too much for him, and the conductor got badly whipped. Subsequently "the party by the name of Johnson" was arrested and taken to Erie for trial.

The Erie Annual Conference of the United Brethren Church will commence at Little Cooley, August 18. Bishop Weaver will preside.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, the mother of John Snyder, of Kittanning township, is the oldest person in Armstrong county, or perhaps in this section of the State. Her age is one hundred and four years, and she retains all her faculties to a remarkable degree. She resides with her son, Joseph Snyder, in Allegheny township. She was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county.

STATE POLITICS.

There are thirteen candidates for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer of Luzerne county. The pickings in that Democratic stronghold must be a good thing.

The Democracy of Luzerne propose to leave at home two of their late Representatives in the Legislature—Messrs. O'Neill and Westler, but these gentlemen are marshaling their forces and will make a vigorous fight.

Dr. Gatchell, a member of the last House of Representatives, is again a candidate in Lancaster county. The *Express* opposes his nomination on the ground that he "was conspicuous as a local reformer for his support of every corrupt measure introduced into the Legislature. It says: "If by a division of votes among many candidates at the primary elections such a man should unfortunately be placed upon the ticket, the honest voters of the county may still be able to devise a remedy."

There are eighteen candidates for the three nominations by the Democracy of Schuylkill county for the Legislature. Only one of the old members, Philip Breen, is a candidate.

In an article on the Fall election, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "John W. Geary, poor in this world's goods, is rich in the records of public service and private life. Asa Packer, with his untold millions, comes before the people as a Pennsylvanian who did much for Pennsylvania, when she most needed help; who deserted not only her cause, but her very soil, when the enemy was pressing hardest from all quarters of the world, to take their share in her defeat. The two men represent well-defined classes in this community, and we are sure that the time has not yet come when the honest and upright dollar of hard money-bags will counterbalance the worthier influence of the military, civil and personal career of John W. Geary."

Franklin Bound, Esq., of Milton, having been recommended as a candidate for State Senator by the Republican Convention of Northumberland county, respectfully declines the proffered honor, and says: "Three years at Harrisburg, in that capacity, has satisfied the full measure of his ambition."

The Scranton *Republican* says: A good many people who are opposed to monopolies will be asked to vote for Asa Packer for Governor. This wealthy gentleman is not only President of the Lehigh Valley monopoly, but he is a Director of the Jersey Central and Morris and Essex, and thus directly interested with the dominant interests in the Lackawanna valley. Any body who votes for him in the hope of striking a blow at overshadowing corporate interests will commit a grievous error, for there is a man in Pennsylvania who more than another embodies the idea that the interests of consolidated capital as opposed to those of the general public and of the laboring classes, that man is Asa Packer. With him installed at Harrisburg, the railroad company would have everything their own way.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Beaver, held on Saturday, the Committee appointed to investigate the manner of the Senatorial nomination in that district, made a report of their labors, which upon the Executive Committe unanimously ratified the nomination of J. S. Rutan, Esq.

The committee having charge of the examination of the boys applying for the position of apprentices at the Government printing office, at Washington, had a session on Friday last. One hundred and nine applicants were examined, and then by sifting out the worthy ones, but twenty remained who satisfactorily stood the test. From this number the nine boys required will be selected. The first question addressed to the applicants was age, it having been decided only to examine such as were between the ages of sixteen years and nine months and seventeen years and three months, thus allowing a margin of six months. Of course was necessary, as it is only desired to have the successful applicants serve an apprenticeship of four years. Among the applicants was a colored man aged apparently about twenty-two years. Of course he was "set back" as being over age.

Olive Logan thought well of Mrs. Grant's toilet at Long Branch, and Olive is authority. Says she: Mrs. Grant's toilet was in admirable taste. White satin, with a zephyr-like overskirt of tulle looped up with exquisite and appropriate flowers. Flowers such as you might have culled in the country a half mile back from here. Poppies, corn flowers, sheafs of wheat. Over her shoulders a white pointlace cape was decently and elegantly drawn. In this respect the first lady in the land was in marked contrast with the second, third or five hundredth, who promenaded about her with dresses cut in such fashion that even the most *blase* eye could not fail to note their shameless immodesty.

Somebody says: "Save all your old newspapers; when you get enough for the purpose, make a paste as for putting on the wall, and lay them down one by one; paste them on until your floor is covered, then let it dry; lay down another in the same way. When again dry get some wall paper of a suitable color; paste this all over it; when dry give the surface a good coat of varnish, you have a nice covering for your floor. It wears as long as a carpet, and looks as well as oil cloth."

How the California Chinese go to Church.

The congregation is composed principally of men and boys, dressed in their everyday clothes. Some of them stare about them, or talk with each other. Instead of sitting down and paying attention to what is said, many stand up and walk about. Perhaps some will come up to the speaker and try to look over his book, if he reads from the Bible, or they will examine the foreign stove if it is cold weather and there is fire in it, or they will stand in front of the clock and watch it for awhile. Others have with them parcels of mercenandise, or a fowl, some vegetables, &c., they have bought or wish to sell, and if it is warm weather, very many will strip the upper part of their bodies naked, and fan themselves so as to be cool.

Oftentimes, unless forbidden to smoke, several engage in smoking little pipes full of tobacco, having first struck a fire by means of a flint and piece of steel, and some very dry paper. Almost every Chinaman carries about with him his pipe and tobacco, and materials for striking fire. Sometimes a beggar woman will enter the chapel and bawl out lustily for cash. It is a very common practice for most of those who come to stay but a short time, and when one of them goes out all or his mates and friends follow.

If an idol procession, or a mandarin and his retinue are passing along streets, or some sudden or unusual noise is heard, the boys and most of the men rush out to see what is to be seen, after which some of them will perhaps come back. Very few are regular hearers of the gospel, and fewer still come in for the purpose of hearing about Jesus.

Almost all who come are prompted by motives of curiosity.

The Californians have attempted to prevent the landing of several consignments of Chinese females,—alleging that they were all prostitutes and were brought over for immoral uses. We now find it stated in a Hong Kong paper that the coolie business is taking in the rural districts of China the young girls whom they export to California to be consigned to a life of prostitution. It would seem that Chicago and Hong Kong do not differ so widely after all.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER McFARLAND, MILES TAYLOR, D. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES—DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. JOHNSTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ARDIEL McCLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment, a preparation of real merit. We judge of its merit from many high toned testimonials from prominent gentlemen with whom we are personally acquainted. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, and at a price which brings it within the reach of the rich and poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its cure permanent. Its use is painless and innocent. An article of this kind cannot but be appreciated in the light of the fact that Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests we know of. Young Ladies and Gentlemen can by its use, "trip the light fantastic toe," with ease and comfort now. We bespeak for it a trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
A. J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST.
14 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature, ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no case (literally) Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor foreign nor universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition. What they do one they do always. They contain nothing injurious to the most delicate female, can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages, from infancy to old age. By perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX.

T. F. PHILLIPS, 87 MARKET STREET.

CHEAP! GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK SACQUES AND LACE GARMENTS. TO REDUCE STOCK, 87 MARKET STREET. PATENT TASTELESS PRESERVING POWDER,

For preserving Fruits and Tomatoes, and all preparations of Fruits, without being all tight, and with whatever quantity of sugar desired.

The advantages obtained by its use over the old method of canning are that any kind of cans or jars will answer, and they need not be air-tight, and can be used out of at pleasure. It retains the original flavor of the Fruit or Tomatoes, in all Fruit Preserves you can save half the sugar usual or sugar for pound of fruit not being at all needed, the Powder being the preserver, and not the sugar. Directions will fully explain this method.

REYMER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR WESTERN PA.

STATEMENT of condition of PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, on 30th of July, 1869, published by order of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with Section 9 of Charter.

Cash on hand	$ 33,987 92	
Expenses and Office Furniture	2,707 58	
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	124,452 36	
Real Estate	881 63	
		$162,002 79
Capital Stock Authorized $300,000		
Capital Stock, Instalments called in and Paid	$157,900 00	
Premiums and Interest	28,339 22	
Dividends Reclaimed	50 00	
Deposit Account	275,713 57	
		$462,002 79

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of July, A. D. 1869. GEO. W. MCKNIGHT, Notary Public.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice that pursuant to order of Court, a Third General Meeting of the creditors of JOHN HANLIN, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, in Bankruptcy, in said city on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

A NEW SENSATION.
AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH
Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. STEWART ..... ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CRAWFORD'S
GARDEN CULTIVATOR.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
113 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WHEAT.
A Few Thousand Bushels
PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by
D. WALLACE,
333 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy.
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
☞ Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
☞ Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

WALL PAPER.

"The Old Paper Store in a New Place."
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
191 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR MARKET.
SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY
STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

MARKET 87 STREET.

IN
Dress Goods,
FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing between
DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID
is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore at 197 Third avenue, under the title of J. ANDERSON REID.
LIGHTHILL & REID.

Dissolution and Copartnership.

By mutual consent the Copartnership of PARK, McCURDY & CO., is this day, July 31st, 1869, dissolved.
DAVID E. PARK,
JOHN McCURDY,
JAMES PARK, JR.

DAVID E. PARK and JAMES PARK, JR., having purchased the interest of Mr. John McCurdy in the late firm, will continue the business of Manufacturing Copper, under the name and style of PARK & CO.
July 31, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of PARK & CO., to the confidence of the public.
JOHN McCURDY.
July 31, 1869.

HOTELS.

BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.
This new and commodious House is now open to Summer Boarders, and the traveling public. The House is entirely new, and has been fitted up with modern improvements, with a view to the comfort and convenience of its guests. Numerous Springs of clear cold water, with fine drives and walks. Good Trout Fishing. No healthier location in the State. Rooms in suits for families. Good Sample Rooms. Terms, $8 to $12 per week.
W. D. RIKARD, Proprietor.

BELLEFONTE, CENTER COUNTY, PA.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodation for nearly One Thousand Guests, and is furnished equal to any of the first class Hotels in the United States. For terms, &c. until then, address
PETER GARDNER, Proprietor.
No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

NOTICES.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, July 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—MEETING OF Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 131 Smithfield street, THURSDAY, August 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering increase of capital.
By order of the Board,
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Temperance Men of Allegheny County, and those friendly to the cause, are requested to meet at their several places of election on SATURDAY, July 31, between 3 and 7 P. M., and vote for two (2) delegates, to meet in Convention, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 4th, 1869, at 2 o'clock, in the COURT HOUSE, to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner. By order,
GEO. IRWIN,
Chairman County Executive Committee.

Office of the Ozark Mining Company, Pittsburgh, July 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 128 Second avenue, on TUESDAY, August 3d, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and fewer still come in for the purpose of hearing about Jesus.
JACOB F. KREPS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors of the PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE UNITED STATES, having from the earnings of the Company, declared the Sixteenth Quarterly Dividend, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, it will be paid on demand at the office of the Treasurer, EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Treasurer.
July 26, 1869.

Manufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, July 27, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, $2 to be indorsed on the stock due bills and $3 in cash, payable on demand, free of taxes.
July 7. WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

DRUGGISTS.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
FOR SALE,
COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

NO. 1 LARD OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
WHALE OIL, W. B.,
SPERM OIL, W. B.,
OLIVE OIL,
CASTOR OIL,
ESSENTIAL OILS.

W. J. SNODGRASS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

BROWN'S GINGER,
Drake's Plantation,
Lyons' Insect Powder,
Hagan's Balm, Lango's Plugs,
Magnolia Water,
Laird's Bloom of Youth,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGI

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 133.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 2, 1869.

The week opens on a comfortable condition of the local money market. The offerings to-day at the banks were comparatively light, and little good paper is seen on the open market.

Government bonds were rather at a stand to-day, although the high prices seem pretty firmly maintained. An Eastern cotemporary remarking the recent high pitch which the bonds have reached, says that there must be something artificial in the present prices. Adopting the theory that the Secretary will continue his purchases another month, he can be no buyer, any other buyer who takes the bonds off the market and boards them away. Why, then, should the purchase of twenty millions per month, for one or two months, so seriously affect the bonds' prices? The answer is to be found in the fact that *the Government* is the purchaser, and speculators, as a rule, are the sellers, or if not speculators, at least timid and interested holders, and it is easy to mark the price of bonds up, by buying one or two hundred thousand "at the Board" or "on the street" in New York, if a million can be disposed of at the higher rate. Every commodity has its legitimate market value, and United States bonds cannot be an exception, and they, in common with other articles, of which there is a large supply, must conform to the usual laws of trade. Therefore, bonds to-day, although they may be forced to higher figures, are not worth what they are bringing, and parties holding them would do well to realize present prices.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
1881's, 6's	124	124	124
1862 5-20s	122½	122½	122½
1864 5-20s	122½	122½	122½
1865 5-20s, old	122¾	122¾	122¾
1865 5-20s, new	122¾	122¾	122¾
1867 5-20's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1868	122¾	122¾	122¾
10-40's	117	117	117
Gold	136¾	136¾	136¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 30.	Aug. 2.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	136¾			
U. S. 6s, 1881	124½	124		½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	124½	125	½	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	124½	123¾		¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	123½	123¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	122¾	122¾		¼
U. S. 10-40s	116¾	116¾		¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	122¾	122¾	¼	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	122¾	122¾		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	122¾	122¾		

The New York *Herald* of Sunday, after noticing the death of Mr. Keen, says: "In the stock market the dealings were quite large in the shares which have long been identified with the deceased gentleman, the fatal character of whose illness had been generally suspected. Extensive speculative sales of the stock had been made on this account, for Wall street in its business deals with facts, harsh and cruel as it may appear, is sometimes callous apparently. Northwestern common at one time went off to 76, since the administration of Mr. Keep. For some weeks before his death, it had ranged between 79 and 80. Yesterday it touched 82, and to-day singularly enough, it rose to 83½. It is said that Mr. Donald Drew, who left the street after his Vanderbilt and Erie battles, has been yearning for the old object of his ambition—railway management and stock operations. He and a prominent Broadway firm are supposed to be the purchasers of nearly all the Northwest stock sold "short" within the last month. It was the discovery of this fact to-day that led to the sharp upward turn in the afternoon.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 2. 1869	10 00 A M	11 15 A M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	210½	210	210½	210½	209½
Hudson River		161	161	161	161
Harlem		134	134	134	134
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central		108			
Michigan Southern	106	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Illinois Central		141			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107½	107½	107½	107	106½
Fort Wayne	153½	154	153	153½	153½
Chicago and Northwestern	84	84½	84	84	84
Do. preferred	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	114½	114¾	114½	114½	114½
Toledo and Wabash		73		73¾	73¼
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Chicago and Alton	168		168		168
Do. preferred	79½	79¾	79½		79½
St. Paul, preferred		88		89¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30¼	30	30	30
Pacific Mail	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Western Union Telegraph	35	35	35	35	35
Adams Express	99½	99½		99¾	99½
Merchants' Union Express	39¾	39¾		39¾	39¾
American M. U. Express	41	41		41	41
Wells, Fargo Express	69¾	69¾		69¾	69¾
United States Express	69¼	69¼		69¼	69¼
Gold	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	210¾	209½		¼
Hudson River	162½	160¾		1¾
Harlem	163	161		2
Reading	96	97¼	1¼	
Mich. Central	131½	132	½	
Mich. Southern	106¾	106¼		½
Illinois Central	141	141		
Cleve. and Pitts.	108¼	107½		¾
Fort Wayne	153½	153½		
Chicago and North.	85	84¾		¼
do. preferred	96	97¼	¼	
Rock Island	114	114		
Tol. and Wabash		73½		
do. preferred				
Chicago and Alton	169			
St. Paul	78	79¼	1¼	
do preferred	88¾	89¾	1	
Ohio and Miss.	30¼	30¼		
Pacific Mail	84¾	84¾		
Western U. Tel.	35	35		
Adams Express	99½	99¾	¼	
U. S. Express	69¼	69¼		
American M. U. Ex	42	41		1
Wells, Fargo & Co.	69¾	69¾		
United States ex.	70	69¾		¼

—The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the third week in July were:

1869	$83,382 27
1868	78,784 90
Increase	$ 597 30

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the third week in July were:

1869	$24,451
1868	24,179
Increase	$272

The earnings of the Michigan Southern road during the first fourteen days in July, show an increase over those for the same time in 1868 of $96,754 45.

The earning of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in July were:

1869	$102,500
1868	77,192
Increase	$ 24,638

—A perusal of the statistics of banking shows that during the past eighteen months the number of national banks has declined from 1,642 to 1,629, owing to numerous reorganizations under State laws. The capital has increased in the same time $2,299,000; the surplus or undivided profits have increased $2,945,000, and now amount to $126,000,000, or an average of about thirty per cent. upon the capital paid in, which indicates a profitable business under the United States law. The State bank notes outstanding are $2,358,874, or about one and a quarter per cent. of the aggregate of 1862-4. The national bank circulation at this time is $274,-000,000 or about seven dollars per head of the whole population. The gross deposits are $725,-000,000; which, deducting the exchanges, would give net deposits of about $500,000,000. The gross investments of the national banks, on which they draw interest, are $1,170,000,000, on a combined working capital and profits of $548,000,000, or more than 150 per cent. beyond their capital paid in.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, August 2, 1869. }

Our city merchandise markets manifest no particular animation in any branch of trade, although the business doing is fair for the season, and devoid of speculative movements. The flour market is quiet, and while prices are not lower, there is scarcely so firm a feeling, owing to the decline in wheat at the West. In grain business is comparatively quiet, and dealers do not seem to have much confidence that the present figures will rule any length of time. Provisions continue strong in feeling, and some cuts of meat are slightly higher. Produce is coming in freely, and the sales are considerable. A choice quality of butter is in active request, with light receipts. Eggs are very dull and the supply in the market is large and increasing, and only those warranted fresh are wanted.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts to-day were liberal, and sales have ranged from $4@5 bbl.

BUTTER—Sales choice at 22c, common qualities dull and nominal.

EGGS—Very dull. Sales at from 17 to 18c, the latter price for strictly fresh.

BEESWAX—Quiet at 40c ₱ ℔ for pure.

LARD OIL—Sales No. 1 winter strained at $1 45; No. 2 Pittsburgh manufactured at $1 05.

BACON, LARD, ETC—The market is fairly active and prices very firm. We quote shoulders at 13½c; rib sides 18½@18¾c; clear sides 19@19½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 23½@24c; canvassed breakfast bacon 22c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 20c, and in buckets 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $31 50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed nominal at $2 45@2 50. Nothing doing in clover or timothy.

SALT—Sales to the trade of 1,000 bbls at $1 80@1 85, and $1 75@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Dull at 70@90c, as to quality.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 16½c; Ohio Goshen at 15c@15½c; Ohio Factory at 14½; Hamburg 14c; and Wesern Reserve at 13@13½c.

HAY—Dull. We quote new at from $20@25, as to quality. Old baled $25@28. From feed store baled selling at $1 50 ₱ cwt.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@60c ₱ ℔.

VINEGAR—Pure apple cider at 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60c ₱ pair by the coop.

PEAS—Dull at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

HONEY—Sales of new honey at 25@28c ₱ ℔.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $2 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—Sales of 175 boxes at from $2 00@2 50, as to quality.

POTATOES—Receipts light with an active demand. Sales at $1 75@2 00. The stock on the market is very light.

CIDER—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

FLOUR—The demand for flour is only moderate. Buyers have not much confidence in present figures, and the only purchasing enough to supply pressing wants. Spring wheat flours are scarce and about as high as winter flours. Choice brands are held firmly, but other grades are nominal. We quote from storeroom in bbls, $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 25, and in sacks $6 50@6 75; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 00@7 50; second brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is no animation in this market, and an early decline in prices seems to be the general opinion among dealers. Old winter wheat is quiet and nominal at $1 35@1 45. Corn is scarce and sales meagre; sales 2,000 bush yellow shelled delivered at $1 07; sales 500 bush white ear corn on wharf at 99c. Oats are weak and somewhat lower; sales 1,6 0 bush from store at 70c; one car on track at 70c; 1,500 bush new West Virginia oats to arrive on wharf at 70c per cwt. Rye quiet; sales of 200 bush ₱ bushel delivered at $1 25. There is nothing doing in barley.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh rectified $1 10; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12; bulk rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, August 2, 1869. }

Both the Crude and Refined oil markets have been devoid of animation to-day, with a slight decline in prices of the latter and weak tone also in the former. There has been no disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate. The price of Crude is entirely too high, compared with Refined, to admit of any large transactions. This afternoon the Refined market closed weak at 31c for spot, 32c for August, and 32¾c for September, asking prices. Crude on spot and seller August is quoted at 14¾c; seller all year 14@14½c; buyer all year 16@16¼c. The following are the only transactions reported:

CRUDE OIL.

1,650 bbls (this water)..... 14¾c
1,000 bbls (this water)..... 14¾c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls prime light straw to white on spot 31c
500 bbls last half August..... 32c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 2.—Closing prices 31st. Crude quiet, but easy at 14½@14¾c in bulk; 23½@23¾c in bbls. Refined dull and heavy at 31½c on spot; 32@32½c for August.

NEW YORK, August 2, 2:10 P. M.—Dull. Prices nominal at 14½@14¾c in bulk; 23½@23¾c in bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 11:00 A. M.—Philadelphia market firm. Rock Oil, in bbls, 30c; on spot, 31½c; August 32c; crude 14c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 2, 12:00 M.—Market quiet and declining; quoted at 24 7-8c at 4 P. M.

SHAMBURG, Pa., August 2, 12:00 M.—Market quiet; nothing doing; held at 25 @30c.

OIL CITY, August 2, 12:00 M.—Market quiet at 25½c; no transactions; creek 23@23½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 2, 2 P. M.—Quiet, nothing doing at 25 3-8@3 6c.

TIONESTA, August 2, 12:00 P. M.—Quiet at 25½@26c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 6 P. M.—Spot 31½c; August 32@32½c; September 32½@33c; October to December 33@33½c; 1870 quotations nominal. Sellers very shy. Crude 14¾ to 15½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 2.—Antwerp, 50½ francs. Liverpool unchanged. In New York crude 14¾ @17½c; refined 31¾@32½c. Market quiet and steady.

ROUSEVILLE, Pa., August 2, 2:25 P. M.—Market very firm; asking 25 65. Weather clear and pleasant.

OIL CITY, August 2, 2 P. M.—Market quiet, but firm; sales 25 bbls at 25 65. Weather cool. Weather cloudy and warm.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 2, 2:15 P. M.—Market quiet; sales 24 bbl. Nothing doing. Weather clear and pleasant.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 2, 2 P. M.—Market very quiet and nothing doing. Crude nominally 25@25½c. Refined 31@32c. Weather warm.

NEW YORK, August 2, 4 P. M.—London, August 2, 5 P. M.—Refined 18½d. At Liverpool refined 16½; spirits 7s 9; Antwerp 31 francs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 9 A. M.—Holders very firm, asking an advance. Nothing doing yet. Refiners quiet at 31@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 9 A. M.—August and spot 31½c. First half, 32½@32¾c; last half 32½@32¾c. Market quiet and prices nominally steady and firm. Nothing doing. Crude 17@17½c and nominal.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher & Bro.	60	Braun & Wagner	500
Waring & King	100	Oil Co. & Sowers	80
Oil Co. Bros.	80	Crystal Oil Works	80
Vesta Oil Works	80		
Total			1,440

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Braun & Wagner, 500 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 44 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
Thos Hackett, 80 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bros & Co, 148 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Jackson, Irons, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Fisher, Bro & Co, 332 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
H. M. Hagan, 200 bbls refined to Warden & Frew, Philadelphia.
H. Seidel & Co, 249 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Oil Co. Bros, 100 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Peterson, Stetson, 25 bbls lubricating, to Sharp, Weiss & Co, Harrisburg.
Total shipments refined..... 2,374 bbls
Total shipments lubricating..... 25 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co., 496 bbls refined to W. P. Lea & Co, Philadelphia.

Grain Crop In the West.

Messrs. Oliver & Hart, of Milwaukee, one week ago sent over three hundred circulars of inquiry in regard to the growing wheat crop to the different station agents along two thousand miles of railroad, through the wheat growing country, tributary to Milwaukee, and some to Chicago, Illinois, north of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, Iowa, all north of Clinton and Council Bluffs, Wisconsin and Minnesota. From these inquiries they received over two hundred and fifty replies, all of which we have carefully read, and classified, to prevent confusion, and make our circular too voluminous. Our inquiries were as to comparative quantity sown over last year; condition of growing crop; quantity of old wheat in farmers' hands; and when the harvest would be general. A careful synopsis of the whole warrants the following which we trust will be found of interest and value:

NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—To this section we sent to sixty-six stations, and have fifty-three replies, which report about the same acreage sown as last year. That the crop has been much damaged by rain, rust, scab and blight, and that it will not average over at best a two-third crop of ordinary wheat. That there is from five to fifteen per cent. of the old crop in farmers' hands. That harvest is in full blast. These reports agree with many that we have had from this section in part of this state, which has suffered from excessive wet weather.

IOWA.—We issued inquiries to sixty-eight one hundred miles covering every railroad station, where we thought any quantity is marketed, and have forty-six replies from these places.

Six stations report less land sown to wheat than last year. Condition of the crops poor—injury being done by rain, rust, blight and smut; over two-thirds of the crop will be secured. But little wheat left in farmer's hands. Harvest August 5 to 15.

Sixty-five stations report same amount of land sown as last year. Condition of the crops excellent—a better yield is looked for than we have had for years past. Stock in farmers' hands average about five thousand bushels to each station. Harvest about fifth to fifteenth August.

Thirty-two stations report an average of twenty-five per cent. more land sown to wheat this year than last. Condition of the crops never better. Stock of old wheat in farmers' hands about five thousand bushels to each station. Harvest first to fifteenth August.

Iowa.—We issued inquiries to sixty-eight stations in this State and have replies from fifty-seven which we divide as follows:

Five stations report average of twenty-five per cent. more land sown to wheat this year than last. Condition poor; injury from rain, rust and blight, and will not average over a two-third yield. The stock of wheat at these stations is large compared with former years. Harvest about 1st August.

Nine stations report same quantity sown as last year. Condition excellent—never better. Farmers hold considerable old stock over. Harvest 5th to August 15.

Forty-four stations report from fifteen to one hundred per cent. more land sown to wheat this year. Will average fully one-third more.

Prospects of the growing crop was never unfolded; stock of old wheat in farmers' hands exceed fifteen per cent. of old crop; harvest has commenced, and will finish from 5 before 15 August.

MINNESOTA.—In this State we issued to every railroad station, and up to the present time have the following: Forty-eight stations report an average of twenty-five per cent more land sown to wheat than last year. The condition of the crops never better—not an instance where a single complaint is made of damage done. The stock of old wheat at some places is quite large, but cannot give any accurate estimate. Harvest from August 1st to 20th.

In reading these very flattering reports of the growing crop, we must never lose the facts that we must yet have a continuance of fine weather for the next three weeks, to secure the crops in good order. In 1866 our prospects were quite as encouraging for a large yield, yet from unfavorable weather the crop was seriously damaged, and what was gathered was of a very inferior quality. Reports to-day gives us good weather from this on, and our wheat will be No. 1 in quality and quantity. Of the stock of old wheat in farmers' hands we need scarcely expect but little until the growing crop is fully secured, and owing to the lateness of harvest all the grain now marketed will be needed to bridge over the delay, our wheat market to-day closed quiet at $1 38 for No. 1; $1 34½ for No. 2, and $1 29 for No. 3, in elevator, or 2c cents per bushel from the highest point since our last.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Tobacco active and strong but not quotably changed. Hemp nominal at 12c. Hemp active offering. Flour dull and about 25c lower; choice to fancy red winter, $6 50@7 00; extra do, $7 25@7 50; white do, $7 50@8 00; extra do, $8 25@8 50; superfine spring, $4 50@5 00; choice spring to fancy do, $5 50@6 00; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 25, and in sacks $6 50@6 75; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 00@7 50; second brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

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COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135¾@135¾.

NEW YORK, August 2—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. most of the day, with the bulk of the business at 6; but late in the afternoon the demand was more active among stock brokers, and the general rate was 7 ₱ cent. The flurry was due to the increased activity on the Stock Exchange, and the fact that many brokers waited each evening before making their loans. The purchase of sixteen millions of bonds by the Treasury this month is certainly in favor of continued ease in money, and is regarded as likely to start a more lively speculation on the bull side. Prime paper 7@8 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 109¾@110¼.

GOLD

Heavy and lower, on the reported advance of bonds to London to 8s. The price opened at 136¾, advanced to 136¾, and closed 135¾@135¾. Carrying rates 1-16@⅛ ₱ cent. Clearances $4,050,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong on 10-40s and currency sixes, which are scarce and higher, and steady on the rest of the list, which are not much affected by the Treasury announcement, which had been discounted. Coupon 81 nominal at 120@120½; do '62, 12s@125½; do '64, 123¾@123¾; do '65, 123½@123½; do new, 122½@122¾; do '67, 122¾@122¾; 10

Continued from First Page.

whom you preach, who can bring light out of darkness and make crooked things straight, and I do trust and believe, that this trial, sharp though it be, will eventuate in your best good. Cast my burden on the Lord and He shall sustain thee. Make whatever use you may see fit of this, and believe me to be yours truly and sincerely in the bonds and fellowship of the Gospel.

THOS. TABER.

"P. S.—Should the Rev. S. P. Linn in the providence of God ever be stationed in our vicinity, I should very frequently want to hear him, and shall at all times rejoice to hear of his prosperity and comfortable settlement."—T. F.

I thought for the good of the church that it was best that he should resign.

There is one thing that has not come out on the trial. A compromise was made, and they said to me, "Go ahead." The arrangement which they made settled me, until those members who had made the agreement commenced taking ground against me again.—Rev. Engs, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman. They did not support me, but left everything in their power to drive me from the church.

ANOTHER LETTER.

WATCH HILL, R. I., LAWTON HOUSE, July 22, 1869.

MY DEAR LINN:—Yours received. I saw the article in the *Herald*, and do not think it did any harm. I hope you will allow every one to say just what he pleases in examination or cross-examination, and be acquitted of all and start clear and free, and not be held to blame. I have no fear of the result of your examination. I know at once the temper of your mind, and I wish I could go to Pittsburgh, and say a few words for you. I would scatter some chaff. It is weird and lovely here by the sea-side; I be with us, I have eleven letters to write this morning, and on none can I dwell. Wife sends love; and myself feels that all my spirit feels earnestly anxious for your safe deliverance from all your enemies.

As ever yours,

R. C. PARSONS.

REV. S. P. LINN.

Here is a letter from Mr. Carey stating substantially what he testified to upon this floor.

Now, Mr. Moderator, the point I wish to put is this: If I had been the man they tried to make me out; if I had been engaged in the Kinkaburn's house, and had assaulted his daughter; if I had insulted Miss Emma Brough, if I had stolen a sermon and preached it; if I had been ordered from so many houses; if all these things had been published and proved months before I left, I ask, in the name of common sense, would the church stand by me, would Mr. Taber and Mr. Parish, write such letters?

I desire to press this point, it seems to me to be an important one. Mr. Lewis tells you that the Presbytery was so small that they could not get a trial. I do not want to call in question his word, but I tell you the very opposite is true. The minutes will show it, and I would refer you to the minutes of the church and the records of the General Assembly. They will show you what the church was composed of, and that the church was more prosperous than it ever had been before, or has been since. I appeal to the records. They will show that more money was subscribed, that there was great prosperity in the church, greater than ever before or since.

Now, sir, how comes it that nine-tenths of the specifications in their presentment are things alleged to have happened in Cleveland without the parties being consulted in reference to the case? It has been alleged to me, that this entire Cleveland matter was introduced for effect. It seem it was, but it may have the opposite effect from that intended. It was introduced against the remonstrances of the defense, but I thank God for it; it has shown that I may have been more successful in Cleveland—because I do not claim that I am a perfect man; I may have offended; I am perhaps the most sinful, unworthy minister in the world; but I have labored in my piety, but I selected the ministry at college when many inducements were offered to me in other directions; I selected it and continued in it, and by the blessing of God I shall continue it and become qualified for the work that I may do some little good, because the Christian ministry is the first thing in the world, and the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ is the greatest cause in the world, and the greatest work that an intelligent man can give his life to promote. (Great applause.)

I hold in my hand a letter, from one of the most honored and respected members of this Presbytery, who has been present during your continuing with us during the trial, who is now prevented by sickness from attending this trial.

Mr. Linn then read the letter which explained that Mr. Linn had been deprived of his counsel, and said that it appeared from the newspaper reports that witnesses were permitted to say what they thought, and, if the reporters gave Dr. McKinney's language correctly, what they dreamed.

THE WAYNESBURG MATTER.

I have two more letters that I wish to read. I am sorry that I have taken up so much time. It was intimated by my venerable brother here Saturday that I had made misrepresentations to Dr. Wilson in regard to the church at Waynesburg. Some time since the last meeting of the Presbytery they wanted me to go to Waynesburg, but I said I could not go until the charges preferred against me were disposed of.

I then went to Waynesburg. (Mr. Linn then read a letter from Waynesburg, expressing the highest appreciation of his preaching, saying that it was acceptable to them.) Owing to these difficulties the matter could not be attended to. Soon the papers reached Waynesburg with this long presentment containing charges that were enough to crush a man unless frustrated by the providence of God, and by the speaker believed he had been vindicated in this case. (Applause.) Two or three days after he received another letter, which said that if the call had not been made as the writer desired. The first letter stated that a reaction of public sentiment had taken place, but the writer said he never felt like presenting the name, and advising him to stand firm—to stand by Christ and His cause and he could not be put down. (Applause.)

THE MATERIAL MATTERS.

Mr. Moderator, it is with great reluctance I come to speak more particularly upon the material matters of this trial. It is painful, sir, for a man to have to defend himself, and you know there is an old proverb that "when a man is his own counsel, he is very apt to forget that he is a fool." I have felt from the beginning of the trial the difficult and critical position in which I have been placed. I have realized often that my feeling must get the better of my judgment; my manner and bearing in this case have been brought up as an indication of my wickedness, and I myself feels in the presence of this court that I have no malice, for I have no personal malice is only fit for the father of all lies and all indignity.

But, sir, in reviewing this whole case, in thinking it all over, in looking back over the past few months, and in considering my own course, I think I would be unfaithful to myself and the public that has stood so faithfully by me, if I failed to speak a word of commendation that enter most materially into the case to-day. I would ask what has been the object of the prosecution? Dr. McKinney tells us that it has been for one of two purposes. It has been either for the purpose of condemning or vindicating the accused. Common sense was the answer, and if just statements could be shown to be true, then depose the minister accused; but have they proved these statements of common fame? I want to do the committee justice. I do not want to do any man wrong or harm, or impugn any man's motives. What has been the object of this prosecution? Why, Mr. Moderator, from the commencement it is very manifest. When you come to look through this presentment as I have gone it over through, you will see what the charges are. They are "unministerial conduct, by which he has proved himself unfit for the Gospel ministry." They set him up deposed secondly, that of indiscreet and immoral conduct, by which life is rendered a reproach—in other words, let him be excommunicated from the church.

THE WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The first charge is falsehood—*falsehood, sir.* Why falsehood? I wish to ask the members of this court to-day why this desperate effort to convict me of falsehood. It is very evident to me to be frank, sir, it is my honest conviction that the object of that charge is to break my word, so to discredit my veracity as to weaken the force of what I had written on the Western Theological Seminary and its Professors. [Prolonged applause.]

Was that charge sustained? It is not my desire, sir, to go over this testimony, because my counsel has referred to it so fully, and he has so spoken of the presentment that I feel that it is not left to me to add anything to what he has done. From the bottom of my heart I thank him; he has covered himself with glory in doing it, because every body knows he had no opportunity or occasion to look into the matter, and no opportunity of consultation or preparation. Now, Mr. Moderator, I am not going into the testimony this morning. I have nothing to do with it, but on this charge of falsehood I have a few things to say. Mr. Lewis swore I told him I was attending the Theological Seminary, and he said I told him I had found it profitable. I merely stated what the catalogue shows, and if Rev. Mr. Francis had been here, he would have sworn he put my name in at the suggestion of the Faculty. Dr. Wilson swears in his testimony, and he is a man whom I always respected, one of the most intimate friends I had in my life, I tell you it has been the greatest grief that I could have to bear for the last three months that a godly man like Dr. Wilson, who has advised me and has permitted me to dedicate my book to him, should now treat me with a lack of cordiality. I went to the Cleveland church at Dr. Wilson's recommendation and also Dr. Jacobus's recommendation. But since that trial began Dr. Wilson seems to have become alienated from me on account of these Seminary articles, for up to that hour he was one of the warmest friends I ever had, an expressed the greatest attachment and feeling for me, he swears they have fourth year students, but no fourth year course.

That throws a little light on this entire charge. I was there and I had my own course. If they had a fourth year course in that Seminary, I made one and carried it out. [Applause. They ought to have a fourth year's course and accommodations for a fourth year's student, but they have not. The only lectures I heard there were Dr. Hodge's lectures, because I had been studying theology, and have with God's help tried to write a sermon every week since. I have been at that Seminary.

With regard to the book, Dr. Wilson last fall suggested to me the publication of it. I did not care to do it, but he thought I had a superior collection of extracts in my possession, and knowing the extensive reading of pulpit, he suggested that I go on with it. That book is the cream of twenty years' readings with some few of my own thoughts. Dr. Wilson knew all about that book, and encouraged its publication. I stand up here to-day, knowing that Dr. Wilson did not mean to cast a discredit upon my testimony. He put his name to the book, and I regard that as a commendation from some source.

I do not want to impugn the motives of any one or the motives of persons in the Theological Seminary, and when I wrote upon that institution was intended to be a criticism, and not a personal attack. It was a criticism upon an institution, and not an attack upon individuals, and I do feel that I have been hurt and aggrieved that people have so regarded it. Is there any institution in this world so sacred that a man may not dare to express an opinion concerning it? No, sir, this is a free country, and if people do not speak the truth how will reform be accomplished? I believe in the providence of God the Western Theological Seminary will be put in a higher position, and will accomplish more good perhaps than it has ever done before. I did not mean to injure that institution or cripple its influence. I protest that was not my intention, and I wish to call upon it to do some things that I think and know about it. It is a great institution, sir. Its graduates are to all lands, in all parts of the world, preaching the everlasting Gospel of Jesus Christ—noble men who have come up, many of them, to fame and position, and gone out into the world with love of their profession in their hearts, and I stand here to defend that institution, because I think it could be bettered. I think the church ought to rally to its support, and the Professors more time to attend to their work. That is the only charge I have ever brought against the Institution. These men in the Professorships have opportunity to do their work properly, if they cannot be paid for their services. The church has no right to expect that these men can spend twenty or thirty years laying up stores of knowledge in order to inculcate the proper principles in their several departments. I stand here to defend the Professors. They are godly men, and ought to be sustained and defended in their arduous work, and I do not intended in their arduous that I desire to bring them into discredit, or to discredit the Institution. I tell you I am incapable of doing it. On the contrary I feel that the Institution ought to be defended and sustained until it is placed on a higher level.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. KIDDLE.

Take up the testimony of Mr. Kiddle. He swears he knew what was inside the package when he did not see into it. That seems remarkable to me. I do not want to impugn his testimony, but it seems strange to me that he would say that such a book was sent to me, and I do protest that I never received such a package to the best of my knowledge and belief—I too, will use the qualifying terms, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [Laughter. Suppose it were true, am I to be condemned for that? Are there not hundreds of men here to-day who have received just such publications in these past few months? I am surprised that the committee put that down against me, and should summon Mr. Riddle as a witness. Because he said he came in here reluctantly. Take up this entire charge of falsehood. Where does it prove? I will say one thing, and I am called upon in duty to say it, that the only result of it is to impeach the words of these witnesses; the result was as much to impeach the words of the witness as it was to impeach my word.

I am speaking of the object of this Prosecution. It seems to me the object has been to break me down by fixing a stain of falsehood, a stain of impurity, a stain of immorality upon me. These are the gravest charges that could be brought against a minister of the Gospel, to charge that a minister should be guilty of falsehood; guilty of such persistent impurity, in the face of a profession so noble. It is certainly a grave charge. And so that I should be guilty of plagiarism. I committed no plagiarism, sir. I stated as much as I promise—a brother of whom we had hope that we would become an honor to the ministry. I unhappily we find him under a cloud. Every man sorrows for the plagiarism that has occurred here, and that placed him in his present unhappy condition. Every man would heartily condemn it in his youthful, and his complete examination. Free from all blame and offense. Where would be the use in publishing his innocence, however, unless that innocence were made to appear? What benefit could possibly result to the cause of Christianity, or any cause, to say that he is clear, while he stands before the community with a cloud resting upon him? O, if we could but remove from the minds of our people that impression that "cease to do evil and learn to do well." But he stands before this court in an attitude of one who admits no wrong-doing, and who has no fault to acknowledge. We ask this court to substantiate specifications, to unconscionable acknowledgements—only that he would say, "Brethren, I have made grievous mistakes; I have committed some errors; but I am sorry for it, remain willing to promise reformation." How glad we would be, could we see some evidence of repentance, some expression of sorrow for what has done and sins. We had such a case not long ago. We admonished him, brother, and stood up for him. So I would have done this young man, and he appeared under penitential circumstances. If he had appeared here, confessing his faults, who among us would have cast the first stone? Who, I ask? This is the misfortune of his connection. He asserts his entire innocence of every charge; believes himself right in everything that he has said and done, and says he has nothing to confess. So we must proceed with this trial. My point to show that all his conduct has not been criminal. The charges in their very nature, if true, could not be tolerated. I think it inexcusable, reprehensible for any one to think that he could so far forget himself as to attempt to impugn my reputation.

Mr. Moderator—Remember where you are.

Mr. Linn—I wish to remember where I am, but even if there be any body trembles when I think of it.

Moderator—It will not do to make personal assaults upon a member of the Court. The opinion of the Committee has been criticised.

Mr. Linn—You must pardon me, for I had not the slightest intention to speak in so excited a manner. The fault is one I deplore, and I came in and alleged that his reputation is a bad one, and that it is growing worse and worse every day. The persons who were circulating these falsehoods were the ones who wanted his reputation to be worse every day. It seemed to him the Committee could not have sustained the charges, if they had failed to sustain any of the charges made. There had been seen a perfect ground swell of sympathy as had been manifested here. He had scarcely expected it, [Illustration.]

"Though dirt may stick it cannot stain."

[Applause.]

The speaker referred to the action of the Prosecuting Committee in the most scathing terms, and spoke of the manner in which his reputation had been assailed—but was satisfied that his reputation was vindicated, at least in the public mind.

In conclusion, he thanked the members of the court and the Presbyterian Church for the attention given him, and said he would not detain them longer.

Mr. Marshall then asked to make an explanation in regard to the remarks made by Mr. Linn, stating that the counsel had not been called such as was represented.

Presbytery then adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Presbytery met at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Mr. Wotring.

The minutes were read, after which the Moderator announced that the counsel for the prosecution might proceed.

ARGUMENT OF DR. MCKINNEY.

Dr. McKinney said: I had intended to open my remarks by replying to some matters embraced in the speech of Mr. Linn, but as he is not in the house at present, I will not reply to these matters now.

This, Mr. Moderator, is one of the painful duties of ministerial life. Most of our duties are of an agreeable character, some of them pleasant, even delightful, but this trial of a brother is one of the most painful. We have here a young brother, one of talent and of promise—a brother of whom we had hope that he would become an honor to the ministry.